

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

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SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915

FIVE CENTS

ICELAND GAINS FULL SUFFRAGE

Bill Passed by Parliament Last
Year Signed by King of Den-
mark



Full equal suffrage has become
an established fact in Iceland.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt,
president of the International
Woman's Suffrage Alliance, re-
ceived this week a cablegram from
Briet Asmundsson, leader of the
suffragists of Iceland, which says:
"King sanctioned Constitution
bill, June 19, woman suffrage
granted."

The bill granting full suffrage
to the women of Iceland was
passed by the Parliament of Ice-
land last year, but owing to differ-
ences between the government of
Iceland and Denmark, it had been
held up for several months await-
ing the signature of the king of
Denmark.

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS BRINGS WOMEN IN

Zionist Convention Applauds As
Great Jewish Leader Speaks for
Suffrage

At the convention of Zionists
this week in Boston Louis D.
Brandeis, who was heralded
throughout the sessions as the
Jewish leader, said:

"In the great Jewish common-
wealth the equality and rights of
women stand uppermost."

The remark was met with great
applause. Other well known suf-
fragists who were prominent at
the convention were Mrs. Joseph
Fels of Philadelphia, and Rabbi
Wise of New York. Mrs. Fels
subscribed \$5000 and was escorted
to the platform, where she was
given an enthusiastic ovation.

WOMEN VOTERS ROUT DUMP MAN

Mayor and Commissioners Stand
by Women Who Oppose Loads
of Refuse

The connection between politics
and the home has been aptly illu-
strated in Wichita, Kansas. The
garbage man is a voter, but so are
the women, and when it comes to
accommodating an inefficient city
employee or satisfying a number
of indignant women voters, the
women get first consideration.

When dump wagons unloaded a
lot of refuse from a poultry yard
in front of a number of residences
in the east part of the city, on
June 23, women of the neighbor-
hood arose in arms and the next
trip of the dump wagon caused a
lively controversy in which a
dozen women routed Chris Spill-
man, the dump man, and the driv-
ers of the dump carts.

The mayor and commissioners
were called, and after viewing the
dump, held a consultation with
health officers. Dump wagons
were ordered to remove the refuse.

NATION'S NURSES WANT FRANCHISE

Three National Bodies of Women
Adopt Resolutions for Votes
for Women

Three national bodies of wom-
en were added last week to the
long lists that have come out for
equal suffrage. The American
Nurses' Association and its allied
organizations, the National
League of Nursing Education and
the National Organization for
Public Health Nursing, adopted
resolutions for votes for women
at their convention in San Fran-
cisco, June 26.

The action of the nurses is sig-
nificant. Women who work for
public health have recognized as
a body the necessity of the vote
in deciding public questions and
choosing public officials.

Such prominent pioneers in the
profession as Florence Nightin-
gale and Clara Barton were
among the first to see the need of
the ballot, and the organizations
in coming out for suffrage are fol-
lowing their ideals.

Presidents of the Association
were elected at the convention as
follows:

American Nurses' Association
—President, Miss Anne W. Good-
rich, Boston, Mass.

National League of Nursing
Education—President, Miss Clara
D. Noyes, New York.

National Organization for Pub-
lic Health Nursing—President,
Miss Mary Gardner, Boston.

"WE THE PEOPLE" ARE ONLY WORDS

Women Ask Revisers of New
York Constitution to Adopt
Consistent Phrase

A delegation of suffragists com-
posed of Mrs. Carrie Chapman
Catt, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch,
Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse
and Miss Alberta Hill appeared
before two committees of the
New York Constitutional Con-
vention last week. They asked the
Bill of Rights Committee to
change the phrase, "We, the peo-
ple of the State of New York,"
with which the Constitution opens,
to "We, the electors of the State
of New York."

In an interview Mrs. Blatch
said regarding the constitution:

"It is quite right when it says
(Continued on page 209.)"

BRACKETT COULD FIND NO REASON

Political Leader Hunts for Objec-
tion and Throws Strength for
New York Cause

Political leaders continue to
flock to the suffrage standard. In
a letter to Mrs. Norman de R.
Whitehouse State Senator Edgar
T. Brackett of New York, a well-
known up-State leader, announced
his conversion.

"I have long struggled to find
some logical reason why women
should continue to be classed with
idiots and criminals as those ex-
cluded from the franchise. I can
find no such logical reason and I
shall struggle no longer."

LET ME HELP, UNCLE



Courtesy Philadelphia North American

WESTERN CENTER HAS CITY MOTHER

Los Angeles Woman Heads City
Mothers' Bureau—Has Advise-
ry Board of Women

Los Angeles has an official city
mother, the first city in the world
to possess such an officer, accord-
ing to the Reno Gazette. Mrs.
Aletha Gilbert has been elected to
the place by the City Council and
police commission with the ap-
proval of the new chief of police,
and she is surrounded by an ad-
visory board of women. She is at
the head of what is called "the city
mothers' bureau."

The plan is to make the bureau a
haven for troubled mothers and
erring or ignorant girls who need
advice or police protection. The
bureau is strictly confidential and
does away with women having to
face a morbid, curious crowd in
court and the fear of publicity.

First offenses are reported to
the home instead of the court. The
conditions of wayward girls are
bettered by placing them in private
homes. Employment is found for
those who wish it.

The bureau has already ar-
ranged a series of Saturday night
dances, and is planning for a mu-
nicipal hall to be given up to free
public amusements. A polytech-
nic school for girls is to be estab-
lished as soon as the money is
forthcoming.

BAY STATE CLUB WOMEN FAVOR BY 203 TO 99

Strong Massachusetts Federation Decides to Give Support
to Suffrage Campaign—Vote Comes as
Decisive Victory

The Massachusetts Federation
of Women's Clubs came out for
equal suffrage last week at its con-
vention in Marion by a vote of 203
to 99. The Federation has a total
membership of 65,485 women and
includes 284 clubs, as well as three
city federations. Equal suffrage
was the chief topic of discussion
throughout the convention, and the
overwhelming vote came as a de-
cisive victory in the campaign
which will end at the polls next
November. Nothing could show
more conclusively that the great
majority of women in Massachu-
setts want the ballot.

When the vote was announced,
there was an outburst of glad
cheering.

The resolution reads as follows:
"Whereas, the question of political
equality of man and woman is to-
day a vital problem under discus-
sion throughout the State of Mas-
sachusetts, therefore, be it re-
solved, that the Massachusetts Fed-
eration of Women's Clubs give the
cause of political equality its moral
support by recording its earnest be-
lief in the principles of political
equality, regardless of sex."

The action came after a debate
of more than two hours, after
every known parliamentary trick
had been exhausted by the anti-
suffragists.

First an attempt was made to
prevent the introduction of the res-
olution, and, failing in that, a mo-
tion was made to lay the resolution
on the table and then one to ad-
journ. All these motions were de-
feated.

The resolution was introduced
by Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney of
Wollaston, chairman of the resolu-
tion committee.

In the midst of the discussion
the anti-suffragists presented a pe-
tition asking that the president put
a stop to the discussion, but the
presiding officer did not accept the
petition as in order, and the fight
went on.

Mrs. Claude U. Gilson of
Wellesley, a member of the State
board, said: "We are not ostriches.
We cannot bury our heads in the
sand. We have got this question
to face."

Mrs. William A. Churchill of
Milton, a prominent federation

worker, said that Massachusetts was the only State which had a Bunker Hill and a Lexington, and she did not think that Massachusetts could afford to follow in the steps of other States or to embarrass the resolution she had not started.

Mrs. F. G. Blair said: "This is the greatest question of the decade. The State Federation stands for the highest ideals, but more than this stands for humanitarian and sociological reform. There is no finer way in which the women of Massachusetts could show humanitarianism than by giving their confederation to equal suffrage."

After lunch the delegates dis-

tened to the reading of reports and a stirring address given by Mrs. Lucia Addison of Portland, Ore., a national lecturer of the General Federation, who congratulated the delegates on the splendid debate of the morning. She expressed her pride in the women of the federation for indorsing suffrage, and urged them to work for a suffrage victory at the polls in November.

After the convention Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, leader of the opposition, said: "The federation is a suffrage organization from now on, and I cannot consistently remain a member of it. I shall withdraw immediately."

BOSTON PRESS DRIVE HOME MORAL OF CLUB VICTORY

Herald Says Two to One Vote Puts "Crimp" in Anti Argument That Women Do Not Want Ballot

The tone of the press comments on the endorsement of equal suffrage by the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs shows the significance of the action to the campaign for suffrage in Massachusetts:

The two-to-one vote of the State Federation of Women's Clubs puts something of a crimp into the claim that "eighty per cent. of the women do not want the ballot."—Boston Herald.

The decision of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs to take a stand on the suffrage question was in itself a victory for the suffrage cause, even had an adverse vote resulted. The 203 to 99 declaration in favor of suffrage makes the victory a big entry on the credit side of the suffrage books.

Speaking in favor of registering the Federation's opinion on the suffrage question, Mrs. Maud Wood Park was one of the members who blasted the old and worn arguments for suppression, and she gave admirably clear expression to the modern idea when she insisted suffrage was a part of a great movement of women the world over, and as such deserved unhampered attention by all women.

The logic of that reasoning cannot be opposed. Suffrage, as a topic for study and discussion by women's organizations, has claims that amount to obligations. Suffrage is being advanced for and by women; to leave it on the doorstep is an act almost of intellectual treachery.

That period when the suffrage cause was shunned as "politics" and its supporters were distinguished as radicals is some distance in the past. Today clubs dare talk suffrage and federations dare include it in their resolutions. They know it is a problem of life, in no sense held within the narrow limits of political gaming.—Boston Journal.

The lure of "politics" has not yet made the suffragist women quite forego their domestic accomplishments, as was shown by the manner in which they "swept" things before them at Marion yesterday, where the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs voted 203 to 99 for suffrage. The two hours' debate on the resolution was full of fire, but was orderly and dignified. Indeed, the

splendid manner in which many women publicly argued that members of their sex should keep out of public life is conclusive proof that they are fitted for just such careers.—Boston Traveler.

Suffrage won the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs by a vote of 203 to 99 delegates. The bitterness of the discussion and the talk of disruption will, we believe, quiet down, as it should. The minority should not advertise themselves poor losers. This matter had been under discussion and consideration among club women, as among all women, for a long time. The plea that the issue was "sprung" on the Federation, and that the suffragists had been working secretly and quietly to pack the convention with pro-suffrage delegates and cram the vote through, is not well spoken. The anti-suffragists are well organized and aggressive in their campaign in this State. We do not so belittle them as to suppose that they were unfamiliar with the situation or that they failed to foresee exactly what contest was to come before the gathering yesterday. As there is hardly a subject more widely discussed than suffrage in this country today, it is futile to suppose that any one could have gone to Marion yesterday, or that any women's club could have sent delegates thither, without full realization of the issue that was to be raised and settled. What happened was simply the formal vote of women's club delegates on an issue which had been entirely understood to be uppermost among those who went to, and were represented at, the convention.—Boston Evening Record.

Suffragists of Massachusetts won a great and overwhelming victory today. The State Federation of Women's Clubs, in annual convention, after the most strenuous and bitter fight in its 23 years' existence, indorsed equal suffrage by a vote of 203 to 99.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, more than any other woman, was responsible for the victory of the suffragists.

The suffragists are more hopeful and optimistic than they have been since their legislative victory this year—the victory which places the suffrage question before the voters of Massachusetts for their decision this fall.—Boston Post.

NINETY AND NINE

By Sally Keene

(The vote in the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs last week was 203 for suffrage and 99 against.)

There were ninety and nine that safely stayed

In the shelter of the fold,
But two hundred and three to the heights have strayed,
Away from traditions grown old.
Out to a useful, normal life,
Taking their share of the care and the strife.

Glad of the care if it helps in the strife.

There were ninety and nine that safely stayed

In the shelter of the fold,
But two hundred and three have blazed the trail,
On the way to the new from the old.

The way that the feet of all women will tread,
Some of them leaders, and some of them led,
And all on the pathway where progress will tread.

NEW YORK TIMES GETS ANTI \$1000

Anonymous Person Mails Government Bond Asking Editor to Fight Suffrage

The New York Times, as an ally of the anti-suffragists, has been put in an embarrassing position. In an editorial, "A Singular Incident," dated June 25, it says: "The following communication and the inclosure to which it refers have been received by The Times:

Chicago, June 22, 1915.

Editor-in-Chief, New York Times: I inclose bond, an equivalent of one thousand dollars and something more. I want you to use the amount to further the anti-suffrage cause. Use your best judgment in the matter, but I might suggest that you utilize a portion in payment for an article from time to time written by men and women of national or State-wide prominence. I observe articles in this line are given a place of honor on the editorial page of the Times. I do not ask or desire any public acknowledgment of the receipt of the bond herewith inclosed.

ANTI-SUFFRAGETTE.

"The envelope was postmarked 'Chicago, Ill., June 22, 9 A. M., 1915,' and was addressed 'Editor-in-Chief, New York Times, New York City, New York.' The amount of postage affixed was 2 cents. The bond is genuine. It is a 4 per cent. \$1,000 bond of the United States Government, issue of 1895, unregistered. Interest and principal payable to bearer, coupons to November, 1917, detached. We may remark that this is not a safe, usual, or proper way to transmit securities payable to bearer.

"That is all we know about it. There is no clue to the identity of the sender—not even to the person's gender. The handwriting might be either masculine or feminine. It is a very unusual incident, and one we are inclined to resent. By doing this thing anonymously the sender evidently thought to put The Times under a kind of subtle compulsion. Being unable to return the bond, we are obliged to assume a responsibility we did not solicit. We cannot accept outside suggestions as to what shall appear on our editorial page; much less could we allow any one else to pay for the preparation or solicitation of articles to be printed in The Times, no matter how meritorious they should be.

"Our correspondent, 'Anti-Suffragette,' is hereby notified that the bond will be held by The Times for ten days, subject to the right of the owner to prove title and receive it back; and if at the expiration of that time we have not heard from him or her we shall give the bond to the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage and acknowledge no further responsibility on account of it."

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, State President of the Anti-Suf-

WOMEN UNIONISTS ASK WORKING MEN FOR VOTE

From a Resolution Adopted by Unanimous Vote of the Delegates to the Fifth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America Friday, June 11, 1915, N. Y. City

We organized working women of the National Women's Trade Union League in convention assembled, trying through collective action to get better conditions; to secure shorter hours; to increase wages; to procure safety and sanitation for the lives of the workers, know that working women are heavily handicapped by not being enfranchised.

Out of our own experience in times of strike we have witnessed the close alliance of politics and police activity and police court justice, and in our work have seen the effect of the inadequate legislation for the protection of the workers and non-enforcement of those laws which already exist.

It is the working people's children who are particularly affected and benefited by proper and effective child labor laws, by good public school systems, by decent food and housing laws, and all other laws affecting the lives of the people.

We believe that fundamentally in a democratic State the government should rest upon the consent of the governed, men and women.

We call upon our brother workers of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts, not only to vote for the amendment enfranchising women in these States on election day, but to insure the triumphant outcome of votes for women by convincing every doubtful brother of our imperative need and their holy obligation to us, thus securing for us the necessary instrument of democracy—the ballot.

An Additional Statement

In answer to the repeated statements of opponents of woman suffrage, that working women do not want the vote, we, the National Women's Trade Union League, representing tens of thousands of organized working women, in convention assembled, hereby declare that no body of organized working women has ever been heard in opposition to suffrage; that the league from its inception has stood for the enfranchisement of women, and has, at all its conventions, without a dissenting vote, insisted that suffrage is a necessary instrument for the establishment of industrial justice.

frage Association, declined to make any statement regarding the gift, saying she would wait till the association had received the money before discussing it. The Empire State Campaign Committee headquarters gave out a statement which was in part as follows:

"Will that association be as fastidious as The Times in refusing to touch this gift without knowing its source? Speculation has long been rife as to some of the sources of anti-suffrage revenue. Anti-suffragists spend much of their time arguing that liquor, vice and child labor interests are not on the anti-suffrage side.

"Meanwhile the contribution books of the suffragists stand wide open that he who votes may read. And it is only fair to the voters that they should know exactly what forces are behind both the advocacy and the opposition to suffrage."

GREAT MEETING HELD IN LONDON

English Government Asked to Give Votes to Women in Grave Crisis

Olive Schreiner, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Hertha Ayrton and Laurence Housman were on the platform the other night at a remarkable meeting in London. The meeting passed the following resolution unanimously: "That this meeting, realizing the extreme gravity of the present crisis, and recording its admiration of the gallant sacrifices that are being made by men and women, whose

services are alike indispensable to the State, calls upon the Coalition Cabinet to demonstrate its non-party and national character, and inspire the whole country with new confidence, by immediately recognizing the citizenship of women; thus raising out of the present tragedy and destruction something that will help to construct a better world."

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was one of the speakers. She said that under a purely masculine regime force ruled in national and international relations. By their belief in spirit women opposed the rule of force. They were universalists; they sought to unite the women of the world to obtain political power in order to wage political war on war. Only thus could the human family be saved from destruction. The world was now so interdependent that modern war was civil war and world-suicide. The democracies of the civilized world must co-operate against it. Women should resolve that either war or the human race should stop.

Miss Evelyn Sharp (editor of "Votes for Women") pointed out that Denmark, which, although a neutral State, was almost in the position of a belligerent country, had formally instituted woman suffrage upon a basis of absolute equality with men, and that even in Prussia the electoral reform movement was making headway. There was no reason why the Coalition Government should not enfranchise women at an early date; she said they would get bills through very quickly when they wanted to.

WOMEN HOLD KEY TO ETHNIC LIFE

Noted Authority Says Premature Destruction of Nations is Due to Women's Position

The following sentences are taken from the chapter on monogamy marriage, in "Ancient Society," by Lewis P. Morgan, the great authority on conditions in savage and barbaric races:

"If the Greeks and Romans had learned to respect the equities of monogamy, instead of secluding their wives in the gynaeceia in one case, and of holding them under power in the other, there is reason to believe that society among them would have presented a very different aspect. Since neither one nor the other had developed any higher morality, they had but little occasion to mourn over a decay of public morals.

The premature destruction of the ethnic life of these remarkable races is due in no small measure to their failure to develop and utilize the mental, moral and conservative forces of the female intellect, which were not less essential than their own corresponding forces to their progress and preservation.

As the monogamian family has improved greatly since the commencement of civilization, and very sensibly in modern times, it is at least supposable that it is capable of still farther improvement until the equality of the sexes is attained."

CONFERENCES IN SAN FRANCISCO

After the meeting of the International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Peace to be held in the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco, July 4, 5, 6 and 7, there will be other women's conventions of national interest as follows: Federal Suffrage Association Congress, July 11, 12 and 13; Suffrage Day, July 12; National Council of Women Voters, July 8, 9 and 10; International Purity Conference, July 18 to 25; Congress on Marriage and Divorce, July 23 to 26.

A HOME MENACE

"Even in the first infants' perambulator the mid-Victorian perceived a danger to the home and the truly womanly—because it is easier to wheel a child than to carry it. "What will prevent a mother from wandering from home many hours every day?" asked the Lady's Newspaper.—Edna Kenton in Harper's Weekly.

The Reformers

Our canvasser approached the red and brown mass of a certain well-known club.

"Are you in favor of perambulators for babies?" she asked a member who was going up the steps.

He turned instantly. "No, indeed," he answered. "It is a suggestion repugnant to every natural instinct. If Nature had intended babies to be wheeled, she would have provided for it herself."

"Yes," said another member who now drew near, "this is just one more effort on the part of women to rebel against the limitations of their sex, a new effort to be men. Because they see men

NOTES AND NEWS

The Oregon, Washington Railway and Navigation Co. have installed Miss Estelle MacAuley as their passenger agent at Portland, Ore. Other women will be appointed in Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma.

The Boston Journal of June 26 had a particularly full and good report of the discussion over suffrage at the meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

In Kansas the use of intoxicating liquor by State employees will be sufficient cause for dismissal from the public service. Gov. Capper has made this rule for the new civil service commission, two members of which are named by him. The rule went into effect July first.

"Railroad women" in England have been recognized by organized labor, and it was announced recently that they will be eligible hereafter to membership in the National Union of Railway Men. Since the war began women have been employed in increasing numbers on the railroads and have become a familiar sight in England.

The name of the organization which was perfected at The Hague recently is called the International Women's Committee for Permanent Peace, writes Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary. It consists of the members of the International Committee of the Congress, with other members co-opted by them. Each country will be represented by not more than five members:

Miss Myrtle Merritt of Durant, Okla., recently elected vice-president of the Arkansas State Retailers' Association, is said to be the first woman to hold such a position in the United States.

When the suffragists of Broome County, N. Y., run their "Franchise Ford" car into the rural communities, they say the men plowing in the fields and building fences swing their hats and cheer for Votes for Women.

wheeling wheelbarrows, they must have something to wheel, too. They do not seem to think that the differentiation of sex is more fundamental—"

"No," interrupted a younger member, a man hardly seventy-five years old, "man's chivalry is based entirely on the recollection of having been carried in his mother's arms. Women should understand that in taking away this precious memory they are destroying all their special privileges and immunities."

"Besides," added the first speaker, with cold sarcasm, "I question if the majority of babies in this State have demanded perambulators. The noisy minority—"

Our canvasser interrupted. "I think, gentlemen," she said, "that perhaps you do not know that perambulators have been in common use for over fifty years."

At this they looked grave. "Are you quite sure?" they asked.

Our canvasser was quite sure. "Oh, in that case," they said in unison, "we are of course in favor

NEW JERSEY TIES CONNECTICUT

The Score Through June 29

Massachusetts	498
Connecticut	200
New Jersey	200
New York	168
Pennsylvania	120
Ohio	87
Kentucky	70
Minnesota	70
Texas	56
West Virginia	45
Wisconsin	41
Iowa	38
Illinois	37
Alabama	31
Virginia	27
Indiana	24
Rhode Island	20
New Hampshire	19
Florida	15
Michigan	15
Georgia	10
Tennessee	10
Maine	8
North Carolina	7
South Carolina	7
South Dakota	6
Delaware	5
Nebraska	5
Vermont	5
Missouri	4
Arkansas	3
North Dakota	3
Oklahoma	2
District of Columbia	1
Louisiana	1
Maryland	1
Mississippi	1
New Mexico	1

Total 1,861
Gain over previous week 308

"WE THE PEOPLE" ARE ONLY WORDS

(Continued from page 207.)

"we, the people," may pay the taxes, for every woman property owner is expected to do that. But when it says that before the taxes are decided upon 'we, the people,' have anything to say about it, it is wrong, for the legislators never consult us women. Now, in making this new constitution the members of the convention ought to think clearly and say what they think. Let them say what they mean, that they will let the women pay taxes, but that they will leave the women without political rights. They are ashamed to say clearly what they mean."

The Committee on Future Amendments was asked not to indorse amendments proposed by William Barnes, Louis Marshall and Frank W. Standart. These amendments would require at least three-fifths of the votes cast at an election to be cast upon all propositions to amend the constitution, the amendment not to be considered adopted unless a majority of three-fifths of the voters approve it.

of them. We are not illiberal. We are in favor of every reform for women except those in opposition to her true nature."

And so they tottered away into their club, defining among themselves the true nature of woman; and our canvasser, with that lack of logic so common to her sex, wrote them all down as at present opposed to woman suffrage.—Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune.

Woman's Journal Ladder

This ladder records the names of all those who have sent in five or more subscriptions in connection with the plan of getting 1,000 new subscriptions in each State. Make sure your name is here; then make sure it climbs.

140	Miss Mabel C. Washburn, Connecticut.....	140
OVER ONE HUNDRED SUBSCRIPTIONS		
43	Mrs. F. H. Pierce, New Jersey.....	43
41	Mrs. Oliver Ames, Massachusetts.....	41
39	Mrs. Elizabeth H. Potter, Texas.....	39
34	Miss Florence Hoge, West Virginia.....	34
29	Mrs. E. H. Abbott, Jr., Massachusetts.....	29
OVER TWENTY-FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS		
23	Miss Georgiana O. Fisher, Massachusetts.....	23
19	Mrs. C. W. Hodgson, New York.....	19
19	Mrs. May L. DeGreen, Pennsylvania.....	19
18	Mrs. Wm. R. Henry, Massachusetts.....	18
16	Mrs. E. Yancey Cohen, New Jersey.....	16
16	Mrs. J. B. Johnson, New York.....	16
16	Mrs. J. L. Merritt, New Jersey.....	16
15	Helen Haight, Wisconsin.....	15
14	Mrs. Stanwood, Massachusetts.....	14
12	Mrs. Agnes E. Andrews, Massachusetts.....	12
12	Miss Helen Mower, Massachusetts.....	12
12	Jeannette Rankin, Pennsylvania.....	12
12	Mrs. Max Polachek, Illinois.....	12
12	Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Kentucky.....	12
11	Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke, New Hampshire.....	11
11	Mrs. I. Kindstedt, Rhode Island.....	11
11	Mrs. Norah Perkins Jeanson, Wisconsin.....	11
11	Mrs. Fred Patterson, Iowa.....	11
11	Mrs. Robert Pierce, Connecticut.....	11
11	Miss Annie Clemett Thoma, New Jersey.....	11
11	Mrs. Louise R. Morris, New Jersey.....	11
11	Mrs. Murray Hubbard, Kentucky.....	11
11	Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio.....	11
OVER TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS		
10	Miss Healey, Massachusetts.....	10
10	Mrs. Hannah A. Babcock, New York.....	10
10	Mrs. George L. Dyer, Florida.....	10
10	Mrs. S. D. Drury, Massachusetts.....	10
9	Mrs. Chas. S. Brooks, Ohio.....	9
9	Miss Zara duPont, Ohio.....	9
9	Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Pennsylvania.....	9
9	Mrs. G. L. Macdonald, New Jersey.....	9
9	Mrs. Edward Wellington, Massachusetts.....	9
9	Mrs. H. Churchman, New Jersey.....	9
9	Miss Ida M. Lane, Illinois.....	9
9	Miss Annie Heacock, Pennsylvania.....	9
9	Miss Willie M. Kennedy, Kentucky.....	9
9	Mrs. Albert McMahon, Minnesota.....	9
8	Mrs. Helene Pollak, Alabama.....	8
8	Miss Laura Gowdy, New Jersey.....	8
8	Dr. Inez Ford Nason, New Hampshire.....	8
8	Mrs. H. M. Stoddard, Minnesota.....	8
8	Mrs. C. E. Townsend, Virginia.....	8
8	Miss Psyche Webster, Connecticut.....	8
OVER SEVEN SUBSCRIPTIONS		
7	Mrs. Angie Bonner, Alabama.....	7
7	Mrs. Maude Ray Hartwell, Massachusetts.....	7
7	Mrs. A. M. Peterson, Pennsylvania.....	7
7	Mrs. Thomas W. Phillips, Pennsylvania.....	7
7	Mrs. Jane Bliss Potter, Minnesota.....	7
7	Mrs. James M. Smith, Pennsylvania.....	7
6	Mrs. E. H. Brooks, Kentucky.....	6
6	Mrs. Byam, Massachusetts.....	6
6	Miss Margaret Dobyne, Illinois.....	6
6	Mrs. George B. Morse, Massachusetts.....	6
6	Miss L. T. Redman, Massachusetts.....	6
6	Mrs. F. W. Gentleman, Massachusetts.....	6
6	Miss Janet L. Gorton, Massachusetts.....	6
6	Mrs. Gordon Grand, New Jersey.....	6
6	Mrs. Alice M. Hicks, Massachusetts.....	6
6	Mrs. D. L. Sherwood, Ohio.....	6
6	Mrs. H. C. Thayer, Pennsylvania.....	6
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FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS		

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

The Fourth of July every year is a great day for the friends of equal rights. It celebrates the triumph of the doctrine that "taxation without representation is tyranny." The success of the Revolutionary War established the principle. Ever since then a progressive struggle has been going on for its fuller application.

In 1776 people thought that the only taxpayers were those who paid a direct tax in money into the public treasury. Poor men had no votes. Now we know that the indirect taxes are even heavier than the direct ones, and that everybody has to pay them. The property qualification for suffrage has been abolished, and the race qualification. The sex qualification still lingers, but it is bound to go.

Since the last Fourth of July Montana, Nevada and Denmark have given full suffrage to women, and the Legislatures of seven States have placed the question before the voters for their decision at the next election—New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia. The suffragists may well keep a joyous Fourth.

A. S. B.

CLUB WOMEN WANT VOTES

The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs has endorsed woman suffrage, 203 to 99. Even this magnificent majority does not fully show how far the suffragists among the delegates outnumbered the antis; for many suffragists voted no, or refrained from voting at all, because they thought that endorsement might hurt the Federation. In every organization that divides upon this question, the majority for suffrage is always larger than the majority for endorsement. This was strikingly shown by the recent vote of the Boston branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, which put the two separate questions to the members: (1) Do you favor equal suffrage? (2) Do you favor having the A. C. A. endorse it? Endorsement was carried by a good majority; but on the merits of the question the majority was nearly three to one. On the merits of the question, uncomplicated by any considerations of policy, the Massachusetts club women would undoubtedly have gone for suffrage by an even larger vote than 203 to 99.

A. S. B.

THE GROWTH OF COURAGE

In the debate over the endorsement of suffrage by the Massachusetts Federation, the opponents declared that Julia Ward Howe, though a suffragist, had favored keeping the question out of the clubs. If Mrs. Howe were living today, she would not be for keeping it out of the clubs. In the earlier days it might really have disrupted the Federation. Nothing marks more strikingly the change that has come over the clubs than the attitude of many prominent women in both the General and the State Federations, who until lately have opposed the introduction of this question, through motives of prudence, but who now feel that the time is ripe for endorsement. They have had to consider

the average member; but the average member is fast losing her timidity on the subject.

"The eaglet that in trembling learnt
To tempt the yawning deep,
Ere long, if dreaming of the sun,
Will soar in his sleep!"

A. S. B.

WANTED, MODERN TOOLS

What happened in the Massachusetts Federation is typical of what has been happening in the women's clubs throughout the country. The cause of the change was clearly indicated in the report made at Marion by Mrs. Julius Andrews, chairman of the Legislative Committee. She spoke feelingly of the disadvantage inherent in representing "65,000 voteless women." "If I represented 65,000 voting women, oh, what a difference!" said Mrs. Andrews, and the convention applauded warmly. "Voteless women, even 65,000, do not represent much intrinsic value to the politicians on Beacon Hill," she continued. "Our 'indirect influence' means loss of time, energy and money. This committee must protest vigorously against the handicap of being without votes."

When the women's clubs advanced from the study of ancient art and Browning's poetry to the study of the community around them; when they widened their field from amusement and self-culture and began to work for legislation to promote human welfare, they were bound to become suffragists. It is true that they succeeded in doing some noteworthy things, even without the ballot, as the opponents of equal rights are fond of reminding us. It is also true that Columbus discovered America without a steamship, and that David killed Goliath without a gun; but modern workers want modern tools.

FOLLOW YOUR LEADERS

The vote for suffrage in the General Federation of Clubs and in more than half of the State Federations has a high significance. It predicts the future. For the clubs include most of the women who are leaders in the modern movements for social betterment.

Mrs. Esther F. Boland said in the discussion last week: "We ought to follow the great women leaders—Jane Addams, Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Kate Waller Barrett, Ella Flagg Young, Florence Kelley, Maud Ballington Booth and Julia C. Lathrop—who tell us their work is handicapped by the lack of the ballot."

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson contributed to The Woman's Journal about forty years ago a noteworthy editorial entitled "Follow Your Leaders." He said in part:

"There go thirty thousand men!" shouted the Portuguese, as Wellington, with a few staff officers, rode along the mountain side. The action of the leaders' minds, in any direction, has a value out of all proportion to their numbers. In a campaign there is a council of officers—Grant and Sherman and Sheridan perhaps. They are but a trifling minority, yet what they plan the whole army will do; and such is the faith in a real leader that, were all the restraints of discipline for the moment relaxed, the rank and file would still follow his judgment. What a few general officers see to be the best today, the sergeants and corporals and private soldiers will usually see to be best tomorrow.

"In peace, also, there is a silent leadership; only that in peace, as there is more time to spare, the leaders are expected to persuade the rank and file, instead of commanding them. Yet it comes to the same thing in the end. The movement begins with certain guides, and if you wish to know the future keep your eye on them. If you wish to know what is already decided, ask the majority; but if you wish to find out what is likely to be done next ask the leaders."

"It is constantly said that the majority of women do not yet desire to vote, and it is true. But to find out whether they are likely to wish for it, we must keep our eyes on the women who lead their sex. The representative women—those most eminent for knowledge and self-devotion—how do they view the thing? The rank and file do not yet demand the ballot, you say; but how is it with the general officers?"

"Now, it is a remarkable fact, about which those who have watched this movement for twenty years can hardly be mistaken, that almost any woman who reaches a certain point of intellectual or moral development will presently be found desiring the ballot for her sex. If this be so, it predicts the future. It is the judgment of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan as against that of the average private soldier of the Two Hundredth Infantry."

"Margaret Fuller, Clara Barton, Lydia Maria Child, Julia Ward Howe, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Louisa Alcott came to the claim for the ballot earlier than a million others because they were the intellectual leaders of American womanhood. They saw farthest, because they were in the highest place. Their judgment is as the judgment of the council of officers. What they now see to be right will also be perceived even by the foolish and the ignorant by and by."

The women who were the leaders at that time have all

passed off the stage; but the women who are in the van today are still leading in the same direction. The attitude of the leaders toward suffrage is the same; but since then there has been a great and wonderful advance on the part of the rank and file. That is seen in these sweeping votes by so many of the Federations of Women's Clubs.

NO SECESSION LIKELY

When a few members threatened secession if the Massachusetts State Federation endorsed equal suffrage, Mrs. Donald M. Blair answered: "If Lincoln had yielded to the threats of the secessionists we should still have slavery today."

There is no likelihood of any large secession. Twenty-eight State Federations have passed suffrage resolutions, and, so far as we know, only two clubs ever withdrew in consequence—and that was years ago, before the movement became so general.

If a few clubs should secede they would themselves be the chief losers. Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Woman's Trade Union League, says that when the suffrage bill was pending in the Illinois Legislature, a group of unorganized working girls came and asked her to tell them about it. They said: "We are members of the Silver Swan Pleasure Club. The boys say that they will not dance with any suffragists; and we want to know what it is all about." Mrs. Robins explained it to them, and then gave them a box of the green and red badges of the Woman's Trade Union League, which has a suffrage plank in its platform. At a ball a few nights after she found all these girls wearing the badges, and all dancing happily. She said to the leader, "Isabella, how was it?" Isabella answered, "We told the boys they could dance with each other; but they preferred us."

If a few clubs should wish to withdraw, and to dance only with each other, they are free to do so; but they will most likely prefer to continue to dance with the Federation.

A. S. B.

THE COST OF JUSTICE

The assertion that equal suffrage will double the cost of elections can hardly be taken seriously, says the Boston Traveler. And it adds, cogently:

"It is not wise to make statements easily confuted by the facts. Have the costs of holding school elections in the towns of Massachusetts doubled since women were given the right to vote at such elections? The States in which women have been given the vote have not officially reported that their cost of government has been increased in any such ratio."

"The cost of maintaining the public schools is greatly increased by allowing the girls, as well as the boys, to attend. If the women would leave religious matters to the men and agree to stay out of the churches, we shouldn't need half as many nor such large auditoriums. The argument brought against the granting of suffrage that it would be poor economy to send a man and a woman to do a job the man can do as well alone at once calls forth the challenge that the man cannot do the voting as well alone. If one person can vote just as well for another person, why not lessen expenses by excluding from the ballot not only all of the women, but most of the men, and let a chosen representative few vote for all? Well, that's what they used to do back in the dark ages, before the race got headed toward democracy and individual freedom, since when there has been a growing impression that every normal, enlightened, adult human being has a right to help formulate the conditions under which he or she must abide, and that regardless of the expense that may be incurred in recording his or her opinion."

Injustice always proves more costly than justice, in the long run.

A. S. B.

New Jersey is one of the States which will vote on woman suffrage this fall, and New Jersey judges and juries seem to be doing all they can to aid the cause by setting forth horrible examples of the decisions which can be rendered under existing New Jersey laws. There was, for instance, that judge who the other day declared that if any article of household furniture was not marked plainly with the wife's name in token that it had been a personal gift to her by her husband, she had no right nor share of ownership in the article. Now it is a jury who in awarding damages to a parent for the loss of his baby son and daughter made the damages \$2,000 for the boy and only half that for the girl.—Hackensack (N. J.) Record.

"In the innermost recesses of their minds, most people believe that women are going to get the vote," said Samuel Gompers, in his recent address before the National Woman's Trade Union League. "If it is right, it should go through at once, to get it out of the way as soon as possible so that we can get at other questions." Mr. Gompers then made a strong appeal to the men in the audience to vote "yes" on the suffrage question next November, and told the women that he expected to see them voting.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

WEST VIRGINIA

The first meeting at Summit Point, Jefferson County, was recently held at the home of Dr. Thompson, the prospective father-in-law of Miss Genevieve Clark. The Thompson place is a lovely one, the house being a hundred years old.

The following extracts from a letter of Mrs. Geo. Sturgiss, president of Monongalia County, to Mrs. J. Gale Ebert, State president, will be of great interest:

"You know our new Juvenile Court Law went into effect the 21st of May. It provides that in counties having more than 15,000 and less than 30,000 population, one paid probation officer shall be appointed, and with a salary not to exceed \$600 and an expense fund of \$100; but that as many additional officers may be appointed as the court thinks necessary, who will serve without compensation.

"Judge Sturgiss appointed a man as chief probation officer and a woman, Mrs. Marguerite L. Hall, as additional probation officer, with the same police and other powers as were conferred upon the paid probation officer. Mrs. Hall is peculiarly fitted for this work. She has given five years of devoted service in just this same sort of work while on the executive board of the Associated Charities.

"The question is now raised as to the eligibility of a woman, a non-voter, to hold such an office. The Juvenile Court Law says the Circuit Court Judge shall appoint a 'suitable person' to the office of probation officer. But the State Constitution says that 'No person, except citizens entitled to vote, shall be elected or appointed to any State, county or municipal office.'

"Judge Sturgiss insists that a probation officer is not an officer of the State, county, or municipality, but is an officer of the court, subject to removal by the court, although the compensation is paid by the county, and that the fact that she is not a voter does not disqualify her from serving as a paid probation officer. All the anti-suffragists insist that she can not be appointed to serve with pay, but may do the work and exercise the powers of the male probation officer if she is willing to do it without pay from the county.

"So, the woman non-voter must do this great work without pay, if permitted to do it at all, or else receive compensation from private charity."

Now is there any other State which so discriminates against its women citizens, as well as deprives herself of their valuable services?

A meeting of the State executive committee was held at Parkersburg Thursday, July 1st, followed by a meeting of the Campaign Committee next day.

LOUISIANA

The report of the Woman Suffrage Party as printed in the minutes of the N. A. W. S. A., contains an error which the party desires to have corrected. The report is signed with the name of Jean Gordon, president. Miss Gordon is president of the Louisiana Woman Suffrage Association and not of the party.

FLORIDA

As a result of the Farris home rule bill, which gives cities the right to amend their charters without permission from the Legislature, every city may grant municipal suffrage to its women in a similar manner to Fellsmere.

"This bill is going to help the suffrage program more than the average person thinks," says the Jacksonville State, "for before the next Legislature meets there ought to be not less than a hundred Florida cities allowing the women to participate in elections.

"It will be interesting to watch the suffrage sentiment develop and note the second city to follow the new city of Fellsmere."

INDIANA

With several leagues yet to be heard from, the Evansville League and the North Boulevard League of Indianapolis had turned in the largest sums on the Hoosier suffrage day effort to raise State funds.

Bertha Pratt King of Terre Haute recently made the first outdoor suffrage speech before several hundred people in Sullivan.

Miss Harriet Noble, the well-known suffragist, was chosen as one of the two disinterested members of a board of arbitration to settle a dispute between the Bookbinders' Union and the job printers of Indianapolis. Miss Noble was chosen by members of the union.

RHODE ISLAND

Resolutions protesting against the introduction of military training into the high schools of Providence were unanimously passed by the Woman Suffrage Party at a meeting last week. A committee was appointed to appear before the school committee at its next meeting to speak against the adoption of the plan. It was the consensus of opinion among the women present that aside from being a pernicious form of militarism, and so to be condemned, the plan would call for the expenditure of money much more needed for regular school equipment.

Thursday evening a mass meeting with good speakers was held and a fuller account of these meetings will be given next week.

TEXAS

A self-denial week for the benefit of the State campaign fund was arranged so that the whole State would celebrate at the same time and wind up with a public Suffrage Fourth. Among the organizations which will celebrate are: The Houston Suffrage League with a float in the civic parade and a speaker on the program of the municipal celebration; the Galveston League with a public meeting and an address on American Ideals, by Hon. Edward F. Harris; the El Paso League with participation in the municipal celebration; the Palestine League with speakers between numbers at the public band concert and the sale of refreshments for the benefit of the fund.

Galveston has been having a series of sails on the bay for the benefit of the cause. The new officers of the Galveston League are Mrs. H. L. Garrett, president; Mrs. E. F. Harris, secretary, and Mrs. K. C. Rembert, treasurer.

The mayor of Dallas has recently appointed two women as members of the Public Welfare Board: Mrs. H. McDonald Hinkley, president of the Dallas Council of Mothers, and Mrs. P. P. Tucker, former president of the Dallas County Girls' Industrial Home and of the City Federation of Women's Clubs.

Prominent also in public affairs of Dallas are Mrs. John Davis, secretary of the Texas W. S. A., the Dallas E. S. A. and the Dallas Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Edward Kneeland, State chairman for finance and membership of the Texas Congress of Mothers. Three of these women are avowed suffragists, and the fourth, while not actively interested, is not opposed.

TENNESSEE

Arrangements for making the opening day of the Tennessee State fair woman suffrage day were begun last week by the Nashville Equal Suffrage League, and plans will be perfected making this one of the gala days of the State fair week.

Seats for the suffrage day baseball game, to be played between the Nashville and Birmingham Southern League teams July 23, will be sold by a number of young ladies in Nashville under the leadership of the suffrage day committee, composed of Mrs. George Dallas, chairman; Mrs. John M. Kenney, Mrs. D. T. Kimbrough and Mrs. James B. Ezell.

Among the decisions handed down by the Supreme Court last week was one from the Madison County law docket involving the property rights of married women, in which was also raised the constitutionality of the act of 1913 which conferred the right upon a married woman to control her property. The court upheld the constitutionality of the act.

VIRGINIA

A letter was received at Headquarters a short time ago from a Lynchburg suffragist who is an experienced speaker and capable organizer. She reports various trips to nearby centers in the interest of suffrage and states that she finds so much suffrage sentiment that all that is necessary is for some one to make a suffrage speech and point out to the sympathizers the method of organizing. In this connection she wrote: "If some suffragist would just put an automobile at our disposal, I would spend the whole summer organizing for suffrage in Virginia."

"Here is an excellent opportunity for a suffragist who owns an automobile to aid the cause, and we trust someone will come forward and offer a car for this purpose," says Mrs. A. O. Taylor.

The program of the Virginia Federation of Labor, which recently met at Fredericksburg, Va., includes equal suffrage along with several other excellent measures, and State legislative and senatorial candidates will be interviewed by the Federation in regard to what their position will be on the Federation's platform, thus insuring legislative support for it.

The open air meetings in Richmond and vicinity under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond are proving entirely successful. At a meeting held recently in a suburban park 250 people stood for two hours listening to the speakers, who were Mrs. B. B. Valentine, Mr. VanNappen of North Carolina, Miss Adele Clark, Mrs. Charles Townsend, president of the Equal Suffrage League of Norfolk, and Mrs. W. W. Foster, who was also chairman of the evening. Many signatures were secured for the State petition and thirty new members were added to the Richmond League, which now has a membership of more than 2,000.

The Campaign Kit presented to the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia by The Woman's Journal has left headquarters for its first trip out in the State. It is now at the University of Virginia, and the big map, striking posters and other interesting contents of the Kit are being exhibited to the Summer School of more than 1,000 students, by Miss Roberta Wellford of the University League. There are sixty-six leagues in Virginia, and if any one of these that wishes a visit from the Kit will write to Miss Roberta Wellford, University, Va., she will start it on its way.

Mrs. B. B. Valentine, Miss Frances H. Overby and Mrs. F. L. Jobson visited the Chase City summer school June 25 in the interest of equal suffrage. From Chase City, Mrs. Valentine and Mrs. Jobson went to Palmyra, where Mrs. Valentine spoke on Court Day on the Court House

ILLINOIS

Reports of the efficient work which Illinois women are doing in their local associations continue to come. The women of Elgin have so perfect a system of co-operation that in the case of the Supreme Court election last month within half an hour after the chairman had received the word the women in each block of the city received the notice to get out and work. With such organization it is not surprising that the women have accomplished a great deal for Elgin.

In Belvidere the women succeeded in electing a good mayor and good aldermen in every ward. Moreover, they pledged themselves to raise as much money as the men to keep their town dry.

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association held a Japanese garden party in the roof garden of the Hotel La Salle last Tuesday evening for the purpose of raising a fund to carry on its work. The committee in charge of the affair was headed by Mrs. Clara F. Miller and included Mrs. William Holabird, Mrs. William Severin, Mrs. Charles Nagely and Mrs. John Taylor Cowles.

Miss Joan Sawyer reached Chicago last week with a letter from Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of New York to Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, which reads in part: "Miss Joan Sawyer, an actress and a very ardent suffragist, is starting out today for a transcontinental motor trip. We are entrusting to her a Nov. 2, New York State victory banner, and are sending by her a message to our sisters across the continent to help in every possible way in New York State."

An Illinois banner was added to those carried by Miss Sawyer.

MINNESOTA

In the Rainy River district, a strip of newly settled bush country on the Canadian side of Rainy River, north of Minnesota, two small bands of women at Emo and Burris are working hard for suffrage against somewhat difficult odds. They propose holding a stall at the District Fall Fair and distributing suffrage literature from it—the first time that anything of the kind has been done in that section. If any of their American sisters can help them with free pamphlets or books, they will be very grateful to have them. Send to Mrs. Darlington, Indus, Minn.

The New York Call recently issued a Woman Suffrage Special. It was edited by Fannie M. Witherpoon, Meta L. Stern, Tracy D. Mygatt, Pauline Newman and Anita C. Newman.

There is a great demand for suffrage speakers in Virginia, and if there are any suffragists in the State who are not helping in this work and are willing to do so, Headquarters would appreciate notification to this effect.

CAMPAIGN STATES HUM WITH SUFFRAGE ACTIVITY

Liberty Bell Starts On Way

The Woman's Liberty Bell of Pennsylvania started on its 5,000-mile tour of the State on June 23 amid the blare of trumpets and patriotic selections from the band and a volley of cheers from the great crowd that had gathered to see the start.

In addition to the scores of suffragists who arrived from all parts of the State, every man, woman and child in Sayre who could get away from home, office or shop duties went to Howard Elmer Park to see the official presentation of the bell to the State suffragists by its donor, Mrs. Katharine Wentworth Ruschenberger of Stafford. She made a brief speech in which she stated that the mission of the Women's Liberty Bell was to "establish justice" for the women of the State by helping them to secure the same political independence which the old Liberty Bell proclaimed for the men. In her speech of acceptance for the State suffragists, Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, explained the symbolism of the chains on the bell clapper, which are not to be removed until the day that the women of Pennsylvania are granted the right to vote.

Dr. George S. Carling, mayor of Sayre, also spoke, extending the good wishes of the townspeople to the State suffragists and expressing the hope that their bell would accomplish its mission and peal forth its message of political

emancipation to the women of Pennsylvania on the night of November 2.

In the party when it left were Mrs. Roessing, Miss Hannah J. Patterson, State chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party; Mrs. Francis H. Hagerman, county chairman of Bradford; Mrs. John C. Mather, chairman of Ulster; Mrs. Robert K. Young, treasurer of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. C. W. Ruschenberger, Mrs. Maxwell K. Chapman, chairman of Scranton; Mrs. F. W. Taylor, chairman of Canton; Mrs. John Rockwell, chairman of Monroetown; Mrs. Simon Rendall, chairman of Towanda; Dr. F. J. Kingsley, mayor of Towanda; Miss Helen Todd, one of California's suffrage leaders; Miss Louise Hall, speaker and director of the bell tour, and a number of others prominent in the Pennsylvania suffrage campaign.

A fawn fête was given June 25 in Philadelphia by the Woman Suffrage Party of the Twenty-third legislative district. Members of the suffrage party from the Suffrage Shop, at Seventeenth and Chestnut streets, assisted the following, who were in charge of the affair: Mrs. George H. Wobensmith, Miss Nettie F. Hahn, Miss Fannie Hahn, Miss Marie Weidstren, Miss Gladys Watson, Miss Helen Hahn, Miss Florence P. Bernheimer, Miss Rhea Duryea, Mrs. Charles Lukens, Miss Watts and Dr. E. M. H. Moore.

NEW JERSEY

The following resolution, signed by William Tatlock, moderator, was recently passed by the West Jersey Presbytery in session at Holly Beach:

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the present campaign to secure an amendment to the State Constitution to give the vote to women.

After their whirl through Gloucester County, in which they addressed hundreds of persons at open air meetings in half a dozen of the leading towns of the county, last Saturday, Mrs. Jennie C. Law Hardy, of Michigan, and Mrs. Laura Gregg Cannon, of California, carried their campaign for "Votes for Women" into Salem County this week.

The two suffrage campaigners addressed large crowds in their tour of Gloucester County, and everywhere they were well received. Their principal meetings were at Glassboro, Williamstown, Clayton, Pitman, Paulsboro, Swedesboro and Woodbury. They rode in a large automobile, bedecked with suffrage pennants and streamers, and were accompanied on the trip by Miss Lillian Durell, president of the Woodbury Equal Suffrage League, and other suffrage leaders of the county.

One of the points which Mrs. Hardy makes is that in New Jersey there are not enough schools for all the children. There can be no true democracy as long as all the children do not have an equal chance to secure an education. There can be no true democracy

Another Festival In Bay State

The third annual Bay State festival under the direction of Mrs. B. F. Pitman of the Ways and Means Committee will be held in the ball room, foyer and State suite of the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Oct 21 and 22 for the benefit of the campaign. The committee understands that making the festival successful will mean self-sacrifice to its members and to the members of the State Association. The committee stands ready to utilize the vacation months for this and

if the women do not have the right to vote, and the women want to make it possible for every child to have an equal opportunity in life.

A moving picture theatre was recently used successfully in West Collingswood, N. J. Stereopticon views were displayed between the films. The views showed what has been gained in Western States through the adoption of equal suffrage. The advantages to the home, school and health of the children were the principal subjects. As the views were thrown on the screen Miss Florence Leech of Montana explained their meaning.

Cleanliness of food and water supply, better housing conditions and other similar features were shown. Finally, Gov. Dunne, of Illinois, his wife and daughter casting their ballots at the polls were revealed. Miss Leech then gave an interesting talk on the benefits the people of the West have derived from suffrage.

urges all suffragists in the State to make fancy and useful offerings as well as money.

The Massachusetts Men's League for Woman Suffrage is planning an automobile tour on the Cape in the interests of votes for women. An advisory committee of 100 men is being formed from which to furnish speakers, funds and help in every way possible. The campaign committee of the league has the following members: Oakes Ames, chairman; Francis J. Garrison, treasurer; George Grover Mills, secretary; George E. Burnham, Charles L. Burrill, Stuart Chase, John E. Crowley, Guy W. Currier, Earl C. Davis, Walter P. Eaton, William P. Everts, William L. Garrison, Jr., Guy A. Ham, Arthur N. Holcombe, Arthur A. Lawson, Ignatius McNulty, Frank H. Pope, Samuel L. Powers, Henry B. Stevens, James H. Vahey, Joseph Walker, Butler R. Wilson.

At the Harvard and Yale baseball game in the Stadium in Cambridge on Harvard class day a big yellow ensign flying from a kite string floated 300 feet above the crowd, bearing the message, "Above All Things, Woman Suffrage."

Governor Walsh has been asked by the State Association to arrange a luncheon, dinner or big public meeting for the suffragists during the convention of governors which meets in Boston in August. The plan includes the chief executives of the suffrage States and of the four 1915 campaign States.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association offers a prize of \$15 for the best picture of any event involving woman suffrage, and 10 consolation prizes of \$1 each for the 10 next best pictures.

The prizes will be awarded September 1. Mail picture to Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 585 Boylston street, Boston.

The Boston Sunday Herald on July 11 will give a page to the anti-suffragists and a page to the Suffrage Association. We especially advise reading the anti-suffrage page, which will contain the regular "arguments?" against the enfranchisement of the women of Massachusetts.

Because women don't want to vote (see the State Federation of Women's Clubs to the contrary). Because they are represented already. (But all our newly naturalized citizens were equally well represented.) Because suffrage is a failure (see what the chief executives of the suffrage States say to the contrary) and all the other regular attacks.

This year's newly naturalized citizens will be welcomed to statehood on July 5 at Faneuil Hall. At this meeting the State Association will have fliers distributed in behalf of the wider democracy that takes in women. The flier will call attention to the fact that the chief speakers, Governor Walsh, Mayor Curley and Louis Brandeis, are all in favor of votes for women.

Canvassing Reduced to Science in Manhattan

The campaign work of the Woman Suffrage Party of Manhattan has been prosecuted with indefatigable zeal during the past few weeks. In most of the Assembly districts of the big city canvassing has been reduced to a science and carried on as a business. While paid canvassers are in the field, many volunteers give night after night to a painstaking hunt after the voter in the bosom of his family. The aim of the suffragists to reach in a personal way the 661,793 registered voters bids fair to become an established fact before the last days of October have come. At a recent Manhattan borough meeting it was reported that the 25th and 15th Assembly district workers had called on every voter on their lists. The magnitude of this is not realized until one knows that in the 25th alone there are 1,246 voters. Very shortly, on the 29th of the month, there is to be a great canvassing day, when hundreds of women throughout the city will give all their energies during the afternoons and evenings to this work in their own districts, with a view of getting through as many lists as possible in a big and enthusiastic fashion.

Open-air meetings are the order of the evenings. Men are coming forward more and more to assist as speakers at these informal suffrage functions, and New Yorkers are so accustomed to the street speaker that it is not unusual to have some one step up to an auto or even a person flaunting yellow

insignia and say as a man did recently:—

"I've only got a little time to stay, so I wish you'd do some speaking as soon as possible, as I like to hear the points."

While the routine work of canvassing and holding meetings goes on apace, every once in a while a chance for a novel feature creeps in and is eagerly utilized by members of the Woman Suffrage Party. A \$10 gold piece in a gilt box with the suffrage seal on it was given recently to Fireman Francis Peterson of the School for Recruits, who in the firemen's parade rescued from a four-story structure during some manoeuvres Mrs. Patsy Mulligan, the suffrage lady, with her yellow votes-for-women sash, who has now replaced the former Mr. Mulligan in the thrilling rescues practised by the new firemen who are taught at the school. Mrs. Laidlaw made the speech of presentation to Fireman Peterson before Chief Larkin. A suffrage campaign flag, yellow, blue and white, and letters to western organizations asking them to send some of their enfranchised women to help New York in her campaign were sent across the United States to San Francisco by the Woman Suffrage Party, Miss Joan Sawyer, the dancer, being the carrier. A little ceremony of presentation was held at Times square, and Mrs. Suffran and Miss Annie Doughty were the speakers. On Thursday, June 24, a flag raising affair was held in front of the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party at 48 East 34th street

at noon. The new city flag of New York, which flaunts the suffrage campaign colors, was raised, while appropriate speeches were made by Mrs. Lenore Hanna, Miss Josephine Roche and Mrs. Charles Winch. A suffrage competition will be held in the 29th Assembly district, and the prize for the best answer to the question "Why Should Women Vote?" is to be a pair of chickens.

Besides these pleasant departures from the beaten track, suffragists have taken occasion to march in a number of parades. Borough Day in the Bronx called out 400 women, who managed to get up such artistic features that their section of the parade was the prettiest of all. A suffrage float beautifully decorated, fifteen autos, women on horseback, women in white bearing an immense flag, the twelve enfranchised States carrying shields, New York asking for the vote, suffrage umbrellas, placards and buglers made a fine display that elicited much applause from the spectators. In the Weights and Measures parade the Woman Suffrage Party entered a float with a handsome young suffragist dressed in a yellow robe as Justice, and holding up a pair of scales provided for her by the Weights and Measures Committee. Appropriate signs explained that justice was asked for by the women of New York State. Accompanying this was a gaily decorated automobile as an escort. Schools for Watchers at the

Polls have been held with great success under the competent management of Mrs. Lillian Griffin, the political chairman of the party. These take the form of a little play, in which the board of elections, several sample voters, polling clerks, etc., go carefully through the whole procedure necessary to register and vote as a citizen. In the Bronx local politicians attended the sessions, gave instruction and were much interested in the method of preparing the women watchers for their duties.

A fine display of the original drawings of artists, suffrage cartoons and posters at the Votes for Women Restaurant, 70 Wall street, under auspices of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, has attracted much attention.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, whom a metropolitan paper has recently called the Big Boss of the Woman Suffrage Party, says that she will be constantly on her job for the next nineteen weeks, so that suffrage activities in New York city under her inspiration and direction will go on with redoubled energy in spite of heat, vacations or other vicissitudes which bear heavily on human beings.

Oreola Haskell, press chairman of Woman Suffrage Party.

The statue of Wendell Phillips in the Public Garden of Boston, near the corner of Boylston and Charles Streets, will be unveiled with appropriate exercises on July 5, at 4 P. M.

YOUR FRIEND? Get her one of these satisfactory Pills—Try one! Not a soap-eating dishon you bought at the Suffrage Fair. You want more yourself. 25c. On sale now at HART'S, 425 Boylston St., Boston.

In Next Week's
Woman's Journal

The Book Directory

This Directory will be a service to our subscribers. Books announced in this column may be obtained from your bookseller, from the publisher, or they may be ordered from The Book Directory. Any other books issued by publishers whose announcements will appear in this column can be secured from The Book Directory. Our service is offered subscribers entirely without charge.

During the pageant of Lexington a rest room was maintained by the Lexington Equal Suffrage Association in the Town Hall for the benefit of those attending the pageant. A trained nurse was in attendance.

The automobile tour has recently finished its work in Franklin county and has gone to Hampden county. Meetings have been held in Southwick, Granville, Blandford, Russell, Chester, Westfield, Feeding Hills, Mittineague, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Brimfield, Monson, Three Rivers and Palmer.

The Springfield Republican of June 24 says:

Miss Margaret Foley, equal suffrage orator, spoke at the corner of Main and King streets last evening at 8.15, addressing one of the largest crowds that ever assembled at that forum of the people. It is rather an unusual thing in Northampton for a crowd to gather out of doors before a speaker begins, but several hundreds were awaiting Miss Foley last evening when her car arrived.

The Chicopee Equal Suffrage League has doubled its membership within the year, and has had canvassers visit at least one-third of the voters in the interests of the suffrage amendment. The officers are: President, Mrs. William D. Culver; vice-president, Mrs. M. C. Ruckes; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Henry F. Heath; directors, Mrs. C. M. Blaisdell, Mrs. Melville Graves, Mrs. N. P. Ames Carter and Dr. Anna Fay.

In Joseph Stowe Temple of Reading the suffrage cause has lost a life-time friend. He was an ardent advocate and a member of the Massachusetts Men's League and the Reading League for Equal Suffrage.

An afternoon meeting was held on Monday at the home of Mrs. Daisy Miller. It was addressed by Mrs. Grace Johnson, wife of Prof. Lewis Johnson of Harvard. Guests were present from Wakefield, Stoneham, Reading and Cambridge.

Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks has just completed a very successful trip through part of Cape Cod, and reports large audiences in most of the places. "As speaker on this trip," says Mrs. Jenks, "I want to testify that the voters are asking for straight, serious suffrage talks,—for real facts as to the working of equal suffrage in the western States, and are certainly very interested and intelligent audiences. In Sandwich the crowd went wild with enthusiasm and kept me answering questions for nearly two hours. Give the Mas-

sachusetts voters the practical truth and Massachusetts will win. The men are loyal and fine and will stand back of their women."

SOUTH CAROLINA

Street speeches were made in Charleston last week by Miss Elsie Hill, daughter of Congressman E. J. Hill of Connecticut. Every day at noon and in the evening Miss Hill spoke, and the novelty of seeing a woman speaking on a street corner of Charleston proved an attraction in itself.

A lemonade room at 586 King Street was held by Charleston suffragists to answer any questions. Lemonade, cake and literature were given away to visitors at the room.

A deputation of forty-five Charlestown suffragists presented a petition to Congressman Richard S. Whaley at a conference between Mr. Whaley and members of the Equal Suffrage League at the residence of Miss Susan P. Frost last week.

After a speech by Miss Frost, Mr. Whaley is quoted in the News and Courier as having promised to do his best to correct the impression that there were no women suffragists in South Carolina, declaring that he would tell the people, when opportunity presented, that there were several hundred ardent suffragists in the State.

Mr. Whaley left the petition in the hands of the committee so that additional names could be secured. It will be sent to him at Washington later.

Women's meetings held in Stockholm and throughout Sweden June 27 unanimously adopted the peace resolutions passed at the recent International Congress of Women at The Hague. Similar meetings were held in Denmark and Norway.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established by the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars, to be applied by such Proprietors, principal and interest, at their discretion, to the support and improvement of the paper, and the promotion of the principles which it advocates.

NEVADA

The State Civic League president, Miss Anne Martin, left Reno last week to recuperate in California, before joining the New Jersey suffrage campaign in July. Later she will assist in the Massachusetts campaign. Her work is being done under the auspices of the Women Voters' Campaign Alliance, of which she is chairman, and Miss Jane Addams, honorary chairman. Miss Martin will not return to Nevada until January. Miss Bird Wilson of Goldfield, first vice-president, will conduct the work of the Nevada Women's Civic League during the president's absence, with the assistance of Mrs. Myra Bean, corresponding secretary in charge of State headquarters, and other members of the executive committee.

OHIO

United States Senator Warren G. Harding motored to Columbus from Marion last week to outline to members of the Congressional Union his position on equal suffrage.

Senator Harding said: "My own conviction is that woman suffrage will never become a fixed thing until some party—not a fictitious party—assumes sponsorship for it."

"I would rather have my own party adopt this policy than take an individual attitude."

Senator Harding made no definite promise further than that he would give the subject conscientious and intelligent consideration when he encounters it in connection with his duties as a senator.

"Up to this time I have been utterly indifferent to the suffrage question," the senator added, "but my indifference is not based on the belief that women have not the intelligence to influence political affairs."

Prof. Harriet B. Dilla, teacher of Sociology and Economics at Lake Erie College, Painesville, and Miss Alice Standish, post graduate of Oberlin College, are giving their summer vacations to the Ohio W. S. A. With Miss Lillian Frost, of Cleveland, they are at work in the 5th Congressional District, organizing and speaking preliminary to a Congressional District Conference. Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, State Organization Chairman, is working up a similar conference for the 18th District.

The W. S. P. of Cleveland interviews every prominent visitor who comes to that city. The vice-chairman of the honorary Chinese Commercial Commission, which visited in Cleveland recently, was reported as saying, "If you would talk to my wife, I know she is for it, but I am a man."

REMEMBER

those satisfactory "Pillar-Trays" the crystal soap-saving dishes you bought at the Suffrage Bazaar for 25c? Which of your friends would appreciate some? Get more now at MACY'S, 410 Boylston St., Boston.

To Authors and Publishers:

We are printers of many well known publications, among them "The Woman's Journal." If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.

H. L. GRIMES COMPANY,
122 Pearl St., Boston.

GEORGIA

The Legislature opened last week, and the suffrage amendment is expected to be one of the main questions of the session.

The clubwomen of Atlanta are also asking that the city charter be so revised as to make women eligible to hold membership on certain municipal boards.

The Atlanta Constitution says: In Atlanta women have been asked to serve on committees with men to make a complete survey of every department of municipal work and to report on the work and make recommendations for improvement. On an executive committee of 15 appointed by the Chamber of Commerce 5 are women and 10 are men. These 15 are to map out the work and act as chairmen of the sub-committee

of 125. The women on the executive committee are Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, president of Equal Suffrage Party of the State, library and streets; Mrs. R. M. Walker, schools; Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, pensions; Mrs. P. J. McGovern, smoke nuisance. Mrs. McDougald counts as two members.

Governor Dunne of Illinois signed a marriage bill last week which provides that any marriage contracted in any State by residents of Illinois who under the laws of that State are prohibited from marrying is void. Also persons of other States who are prohibited from marrying in their own States are prevented from doing so in Illinois. The measure was advocated by the national commission on uniform legislation

Suffrage Exchange

"I Want . . ."

Tell your want to Woman's Journal readers. The Suffrage Exchange is intended to serve suffragists.

2c a Word

for 15 words or more.

100 FINE calling cards 30c. L. Castle, W. Cunningham, Mass.

SUMMER HOTELS AND CAMPS.

WILDWOOD N. J. HOTEL ARCADIA, Restful, beautiful. Suffragists particularly welcome. Rates \$10, \$12 and \$15. Near beach and amusements. Mrs. Francis D. Maxwell. L. I.

IN THE COOL New Hampshire Hills—Riding, driving, motoring, tennis court; fishing, boating and canoeing in three lakes. Spend your vacation at Interlake Farm, New London, N. H. Rates, \$18 to \$22 a week. References required. (29)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

POOR PIONEER Suffrage Society in Rainy River District, Canada, appeals for free propaganda literature. Send by mail to Mrs. Darlington, Indus, Minn. (27)

A TRUE STORY. By Carrie Chapman Catt, which tells of Li Po Ton and San Francisco's Chinatown. Two for 5c; 100, \$2.17. From Woman's Journal. (11)

SUFFRAGE LECTURES by Miss Belle Kearney: "A Place in the Sun," "Woman and the Ballot." Popular Lectures: "Russia As I Saw It," "Old Days in Dixie Land," "Life in the Nile Country." Lectures on the Temperance Reform. For dates and terms address Miss Belle Kearney, 109 Bowen St., Providence, R. I., care Miss Hale. (17)

Helps for Suffrage Workers---

Facts are the best possible form of argument. These pamphlets and fliers, many of them reprints of the best that has appeared in the Journal, give you the facts to use in your suffrage work.

JANE ADDAMS TESTIFIES. By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each 5c; per 100, \$2.00.

VOTES AND ATHLETICS. By Alice Stone Blackwell. Spicy presentation of anti-suffrage fallacies. It covers many States and many arguments. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 75c.

MASSACHUSETTS LAWS. By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, 2 for 5c; per 100, \$1.00.

SUFFRAGE AND TEMPERANCE. By Alice Stone Blackwell. Facts and figures are given which you want to know. Price, 2c each; 100, \$1.00.

THE THREE FOLD MENACE. By Alice Stone Blackwell, answers three of the Anti's shopworn arguments. Price postpaid, 2c each; 100, \$1.02.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS
553 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

THE WORTH OF A VOTE. Alice Stone Blackwell in this lucid little leaflet asks, "How much has the right to vote been worth to men?" and then clearly and concisely shows what the worth of a vote has been. Postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c. Order from The Woman's Journal. (11)

SITUATIONS.

WANTED, MEN AND WOMEN everywhere. Government Jobs; \$70 month; short hours; vacations; rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments during Summer and Fall. Common education sufficient. Pull unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute. Dept. A 124, Rochester, N. Y. (34)

AGENTS WANTED.

WOMEN—Make \$5 to \$25 weekly at home. No canvassing or peddling; but light, profitable work; can be made permanent business. Ask for free facts. A. Stull, 3411 Jasper St., Philadelphia, Pa. (29)

CREW managers, or canvassers, 63 suffrage cartoons. Booklet, 36 pages. Sight seller, big profits, desirable souvenir. Striking innovation. Nothing like it. Samples, 10 cents. W. J. Holzapfel, Cleona, Pa. (27)

REAL ESTATE

WRITE for the "Letters to George." They describe the possibilities of citrus fruit growing in Florida. C. E. STREET, Avon Park, Fla. 4

FOR SALE—100-acre ranch in northeastern New Mexico. Improvements; 4 miles from Santa Fe Railroad and post office; elevation 6,300 feet; best climate Colmar, New Mexico. (28) for tuberculosis, rheumatism and throat trouble. A. E. K., Post Office, Box No. 1.

Make a \$5 Test
Make a clean-cut test. Let the mails carry your proposition to 1000 names in any of the following classes. Ask about others.
Manufacturers of All Kinds
Retailers Hotels
Laundries Lodges Officials
Farmers Physicians
Contractors Auto Owners
Electric Light and Ice Plants
\$5 brings the names—new, fresh, accurate—and mailing statistics on 7000 classes of customers.
Ross-Gould, 4526 N. 9th Street, St. Louis.
Ross-Gould
Mailing Lists St. Louis

"SUFFRAGE AND MORALS," by Miss Blackwell, discusses what has been accomplished by the States wherein women vote for social reform, red light abatement and the single standard of morals. It is now ready. Postpaid, 3c each; 100, \$2.00.

THE WORTH OF A VOTE, By Alice Stone Blackwell, shows what "The Worth of a Vote" has been to men, 2c each; per 100, 50c.

SUFFRAGE AND MORMONISM. By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each, 3c; per 100, \$2.00.

BALLOTS AND BROOMS. By Alice Stone Blackwell. Illustrated. Short and to the point. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

A CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER. By Alice Stone Blackwell. A brief answer to anti-suffrage charges against prominent suffrage leaders. Price, postpaid, each, 2c; per 100, 50c.

A TRUE STORY. By Carrie Chapman Catt, which tells of Li Po Ton and San Francisco's Chinatown. Two for 5c; 100, \$2.17.

ONE VOTE LACKED IN WISCONSIN

Senate May Reconsider This Week—Everett Casts Deciding Negative Ballot

The Wisconsin woman suffrage amendment lacked one vote of passing the Senate last week, the roll standing 15 to 16. The previous week the vote had been 16 to 13 for engrossment. Senator Everett was the deciding factor in this defeat. A motion by Senator Ackley to reconsider the vote was to have been acted upon June 30.

There was no discussion on the merits of the amendment. When the calling of the roll had been completed, the vote stood at a tie. The lieutenant-governor was about to cast the deciding vote when Senator Burke asked that Senator Everett be called in from the lobby. Mr. Everett cast his vote in the negative and defeated the resolution. Senator Ackley then changed his vote and moved a reconsideration.

The roll stood as follows—For the amendment: Arnold, Baxter, Bennett, Bosshard, Culbertson, Cunningham, Glenn, Huber, Jennings, Kellogg, Monk, Potts, Standenmayer, Tomkins. Against the amendment: Ackley, Albers, Barwig, Bichler, Bray, Burke, Everett, Fairchild, Hanson, Martin, Mulberger, Perry, Richards, Rollmann, Weissleder, Whitman. Paired: Scott, for; Stevens, against.

GIVE HONOR TO HENRY W. BEECHER

Suffragists Quote Speech of Famous Divine Who Stood for Unpopular Cause

Henry Ward Beecher's birthday was celebrated on June 24 by the Woman Suffrage Party of Brooklyn, N. Y. A meeting was held in Borough Hall Park, around his statue, which was decked with palms, ferns and yellow flowers. It also bore posters quoting from his speech made in 1867:

"We need the participation of woman in the ballot. It is idle to fear that she will meet with disrespect at the polls. Let her walk up firmly and modestly to deposit her vote, and if any one venture to molest her, the crowd will swallow him up as the whale swallowed Jonah."

Dr. William Lawrence Tenney, associate pastor of Plymouth Church, presided, and recalled with pride the fact that "Brooklyn's most famous citizen" had been the first President of the American Woman Suffrage Association, organized at Cleveland, O., in 1869. Addresses were also made by Mrs. Isabel Schindler and Mrs. John Dowd.

Mrs. Bertha Hornby Goddard was chairman of the committee of arrangements. Among her co-workers were Mrs. Harriet Judson, founder of the Harriet Judson Home for Girls in Brooklyn; Mrs. Newell Dwight Hillis, wife of the pastor of Plymouth Church; Miss Emma Thursby, Mrs. Mary H. Loines, and a large number of prominent persons.

Great interest was shown by the audience, which was made up mostly of men, and the crowd stayed for an hour after the speeches closed, asking questions and taking suffrage literature.

Mr. Beecher gave the equal rights movement his support at a time when it was intensely unpopular and he was enormously popular. He continued to champion it to the end of his life.

A Modern Declaration Of Independence

By Helen Mower

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one half the people—the women—to ask for political bands that shall connect them with the other half—the men—and to assume among the people of the United States the separate and individual station to which the laws of democracy entitle them, a decent respect for the opinion of the voting constituency requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to take this stand.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among people, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly all experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of injustices evinces a design to keep them under absolute sex aristocracy, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government and to provide new safeguards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the women of the United States and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their present system of government. The history of the United States is a history of repeated discriminations against women. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

The government as at present existing has refused its assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

It has refused us the right of representation, a right inestimable to women and formidable to tyrants only.

It has maintained armies and navies without our consent.

It has declared war without our sanction.

It has imposed taxes upon us without representation.

It has tried us by juries in whose selection we have had no choice, under laws we have had no hand in making, and before judges we have had no voice in choosing.

Our repeated petitions for better laws affecting the home and children and our own honor have been ignored.

It has refused to establish minimum wage laws that we may receive proper pay for our work.

We do not receive equal pay for equal work.

We are restricted from entering certain professions which we are by training fitted for.

Mothers are not allowed to be equal guardians with the fathers over their minor children.

We must obey the laws, yet we are not considered capable of having any hand in making the laws.

We must pay taxes, yet we have no voice in saying how the money shall be expended, nor what the rate of taxation shall be.

We are classed with children, aliens, idiots, lunatics, and criminals, yet we do not feel that we rightly fall into any one of these classes.

We work in factories, stores, and offices, yet we have nothing to say about the conditions under which we work.

We are obliged to attend school, yet we have no voice in shaping the policy of the school board.

We have appealed to the native justice of voters to right these inequalities, but they have been deaf to our appeals. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity and demand direct representation in accordance with the laws of democracy.

We, therefore, as representatives of womankind, do, in the name and by authority of our sex, solemnly publish and declare that all women are and of right ought to be free and independent voting citizens, that all political dependence upon the male sex is and ought to be totally dissolved, and that as free and independent women, we must have full power to vote, hold property, and do all other acts and things which independent women may of right do. And for the support of this declaration we mutually pledge each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

CHINESE WOMEN GOOD DOCTORS

Commission Finds Remarkable Ability—Three Medical Colleges for Women in China

That Chinese women have shown remarkable ability in the medical profession and are "capable of developing a high degree of professional and executive power," was one of the findings of the commission sent to China by the Rockefeller Foundation to study conditions of public health and medicine in that country. The full report of the commission, which was composed of Dr. Francis Weld Peabody of Harvard, Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President of the University of Chicago, and R. S. Greene, former United States Consul at Hankow, has just been published in pamphlet form.

"Women physicians have played a considerable part in the development of Western medicine in China," reads the report on this subject. All are doing useful work, but two or three of them are unusually efficient and demonstrate a high degree of professional and executive power.

There are three medical institutions in China for women, according to the report. One, the Hackett Medical College for Women, has graduated sixty-eight women in the fourteen years of its

USEFUL RECORD AIDS CANVASS

Woman Tax Collector, Librarian, Singer, Census Taker, Truant Officer Calls on Voters

If ever a woman deserved to vote because of her ability and usefulness in a community, Mrs. James Shaw of Sea Cliff, New York, is that woman. Of her the Sea Cliff News says, editorially: "Mrs. James Shaw, who last year received your taxes, and who now distributes books at the library each morning, attends to the correspondence of the Parent-Teachers' Association, manages the King's Daughters, distributes the old clothes of the village, assists in her husband's butter business, sings in the choir, takes the school census, is a member of the nurse committee, solicits funds for the May party, gives piano lessons and serves as truant officer, has added another activity to her list. Mrs. Shaw will call upon the voters of the village while in the employ of the Nassau Suffrage Club, for the purpose of tabulating those who favor and oppose woman suffrage."

existence. Another is the North China Union Medical College for Women, established in 1908, where the faculty consists of five women and five men. The third is the Women's Medical College at Soochow, which was started in 1891.

FOURTH OF JULY APPEAL ELOQUENT

City Officials Will Join New York Suffragists In Celebration at Statue

It is a unique and eloquent appeal for liberty which the suffragists of New York will make in their Fourth of July celebration, the general plan of which was given in last week's Woman's Journal.

One hundred city officials, as guests of honor, are expected on board two sightseeing yachts which will leave the Battery at 6 o'clock on the evening of July 5, and steam down to Bedloe's Island. Here, at the feet of the Goddess of Liberty, the women's Appeal for Liberty, written by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Charlotte Perkins Gilman, will be read by a well-known actress. Then the suffragists will again board the yachts and the appeal will move up the river to the dock at 136th street, where they will disembark and proceed to Claremont Hill, where the appeal will again be read. At this point there will be a massed demonstration and a band playing patriotic airs. A famous singer will sing the "Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. Catt and one of the city officials will speak. It is expected that the delegation will reach Claremont Hill at about 3.30. Dinner will be served to the guests of honor on board the yachts.

From Claremont Hill the appeal will move down Riverside Drive, borne on a decorated motor truck and guarded by ten living "Goddesses of Liberty." It will be conveyed by 1500 women gowned in white Greek draperies and carrying lanterns. Stops will be made at various places along the Drive, where the appeal will again be read and speeches will be made. The last stop will be made at about 11 o'clock at Columbus Circle.

LAST LAUGHS

Mrs. Newlywed: "I want a cook but she must be capable."

Head of Employment Agency: "Madam, I have several on my books capable of anything."—Judge.

She: "What did you think of our scheme for Christmas decoration—holly-leaves over laurel?"

He: "Well, I should have preferred mistletoe over yew."—Tit-Bits.

"He is a self-made man, is he not?"

"Yes, except for the alterations made by his wife and her mother."—St. James's Gazette.

Fine music and fine poultry were two things of which little Ella's father was very fond. Recently he bought a talking-machine, and among other records was one of a very brilliant aria by a great coloratura soprano. The baby listened closely to the runs of the bewildered music until the singer struck some high arpeggios and trills at the close, when she exclaimed: "Daddy, listen! She's laid an egg!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Little Barbara was much impressed by her first sight of her father in evening dress.

"Daddy, you are the very prettiest man I ever saw," she confided,

snuggling into his arms for the good-night kiss. "I think you're the prettiest man they is."

"Toodlekings, you're a flatterer," he said, though not displeased by her appraisal. "Surely not the handsomest in the world?"

"Well, daddy," she replied, as one who desires to be just above all else, "I haven't seen God yet."—Brockton Enterprise.

A sentry was giving close attention to his post in the neighborhood of a British army camp in England, challenging returning stragglers late after dark. The following is reported as an incident of his vigil:

"Who goes there?" called the sentry at the sound of approaching footsteps.

"Coldstream Guards!" was the response.

"Pass, Coldstream Guards!" rejoined the sentry.

"Who goes there?" again challenged the sentry.

"Forty-ninth Highlanders!" returned the unseen pedestrian.

"Pass, Forty-ninth Highlanders!"

"Who goes there?" sounded a third challenge.

"None of your d—n business!" was the husky reply.

"Pass, Canadians!" acquiesced the sentry.—Omaha World-Herald.